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Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

Keeping Accounts

Success or failure in farming as in any other business depends very largely on the farmer's ability to "keep accounts" correctly. They will reveal the cost of production and discover any "business leaks" that may exist. It is almost as important to know how much it costs to produce a good crop of corn as to have a large yield to the acre. The cost of production will determine the profit.

The successful farmer by "keeping accounts" will have figures to show how much he owns as well as how much he owes and the difference between the two items will determine how much he is worth.

The successful farmer finds that it pays to use his head as well as his hands, and that time spent in "counting the cost" always pays big dividends. He has found that "keeping accounts" enables him to substitute actual figures for guesswork, and profit for perspiration.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SAVINGS PLAN

Forecast by Secretary Glass

The rapid establishment of a nation-wide government agency for popular savings is fore-shadowed in an announcement made recently by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, through L. A. Wilson, Director of War Savings of the Eight Federal Reserve District. Sales of War Savings Stamps will be continued vigorously despite any slowing up in other projects because of the war's cessation. The announcement also stated that the 164,000 War Savings Societies throughout the United States will be maintained and, where conditions justify, new societies will be formed.

Secretary Glass, in discussing the plans for the newly organized Savings Division of the United States Treasury, and the special savings function assigned to the Federal Reserve Districts, said:

"In the newly established savings function of the Treasury of the United States, it is believed, will have a thrift mechanism rivaling in the convenience the oft-quoted methods of Europe. Through it we hope to establish new motives for saving that will capitalize into a

permanent national characteristic, the wide-spread willingness to save and lend to the government awakened by the war.

"The ultimate aim is to make investment in government securities an every-day matter with us as it has become with the people of France and England. Most Frenchmen and Frenchwomen look forward very early in youth to the day when they will be the proud possessors of 'rentes', as their bonds are called. Rich and poor buy them for income, for old age protection, to provide education and dowries for children and to add to family and business security and happiness.

"Twenty million Americans, thru interest in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps have begun to gain a similar taste for saving through government interest-yielding securities. To perpetuate this valuable habit acquired as a war measure, it is planned, especially in connection with the sale of War Savings Stamps, to aid in meeting war obligations, to emphasize new arguments of every-day patriotism, and of individual self-interest for saving and purchase of stamps, which will be equally compelling after the peace terms are signed."

DEMAND FOR LEADERS

George Washington has been dead a long time and yet Americans continue to make a great time over the arrival of February 22. There are celebrations and "speeches" and red-white-and-blue ornaments everywhere and the birthday of the first great American goes off with a hum. The question was raised in a recent gathering, "Why was Washington great? Was it not just circumstances that made him what he was?" And that brings on this editorial.

Washington wasn't great through mere force of circumstances. Neither was Andrew Jackson, or Joan of Arc, or Livingston, or John Wesley. Neither is our present-day President great through mere force of circumstances. Circumstances may serve to emphasize or to develop greatness in a man but, unless he has that within himself that makes him great, he sinks under the strain of responsibility or falls under the insidious machinations of flattery. And the man who can weather through both of these dangerous pitfalls and come out a hero proves that within him lies that spark of divinity which entitles him to be numbered with the great. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the spark of divinity

has always shown itself in a definite, concrete way—all of the really great men of the world have been praying men—and in instance after instance they have been men who openly dedicated their lives to the cause they represented. Washington was not great through force of circumstances. He was great because he believed in Liberty of Government and the Freedom of all peoples and the dedication of his life to this cause made him the leader of his government and the idol of his people.

This whole thought is particularly pertinent to the times because a world is being reorganized and it cannot be reorganized rightfully unless there are leaders to see that its foundations are secure. Everywhere religious movements are being born, great pieces of machinery being set up, organizations developed—for the forces of good are determined to see to it that the foundation is secure and that the reorganization is better than the old order of things. But, daily, it is becoming more apparent that there is a shortage of leaders—plenty of time-clocked workers, but mighty few real heart-power workers. In other words, there are few George Washingtons, mighty few John Wesleys and practically no other Woodrow Wilsons in the world.

President Wilson Given A Hearty Welcome Home

The presidential party landed at the Boston harbor at 11:40 Monday morning, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the thousands who had assembled to witness the arrival.

In a speech which was delivered later by the President in Mechanics Hall, he said, in part:

"It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow-citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

"I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overgrowing pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voice of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cries that come from men who say, 'We have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right.'

Proudest Thing to Report

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of these simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this

great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that, while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

"And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued by this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity. "And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out, first of all, when it reaches Paris the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

"If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the Peace Conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were hidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

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Kentucky News

President Coates of the Eastern State Normal attended the governor's reception at the mansion, Frankfort, February 21.

Doubling the salaries of public school teachers within the next five years and an addition of 50 per cent before another ten years have passed, so that the minimum average salary for teachers would be \$1,500, was the programme urged by Commissioner of Education Claxton.

General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans from 1913 to 1916, died at his home in Louisville, February 23, following a short illness. He returned to Louisville the night of the 22nd in a dying condition from Florida, where he went several weeks ago to recuperate.

In his political notes in the Cincinnati Enquirer Sunday, the Kentucky correspondent said: James Wallace of Irvine aspires to the nomination for State Treasurer, but the organization makers say if J. W. Perkins of Frankfort is to go on the ticket, Wallace will have to wait, since that would make two men from the Seventh congressional district.

"Dead Man's Curve" on the Lexington-Paris pike, was the scene of another serious automobile accident Sunday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock, when the touring car in which Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Alexander, formerly of Lexington, but who were moving some of their household furniture to Paris, lost its right rear tire, at the bottom of the curve under the railroad bridge, throwing the car violently against the railroad abutment, severely injuring Mrs. Alexander.

Only six miles remain to be built of the eastern branch of the Dixie-Boone Highway through the Kentucky mountains, according to announcement recently following a meeting of Dixie Highway organiza-

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U. S. News

Chairman Pott, of the House Rules Committee, announced that his committee would this week propose a right of way action to end government control of telephone and telegraph system on December 31.

A resolution calling on President Wilson and Congress to urge the Peace Conference to grant Ireland the right to national self-determination was offered by Cardinal Gibbons for adoption at the convention of the Irish race in America at Philadelphia recently.

President Wilson plans to spend just one busy week in Washington before sailing again for France to resume his work at the Peace Conference. He will return on the George Washington which is now waiting in New York harbor where the soldiers she carried were discharged. Mr. Wilson will re-embark about March 5.

Deaths during the war in the American Expeditionary Forces and among troops in the United States from all causes, the War Department announced Monday, numbered 107,441.

In the Expeditionary Forces the total was 72,951. Of these 20,820 resulted from disease, 48,762 from injuries received in battle and 3,354 from all other causes.

Deaths from disease among the troops in the United States totaled 32,737 and from other causes 1,756, giving a total for the troops in this country of 34,493.

Elephant to Have Shoes.

An interesting experiment was recently tried out in New York city on De Wolf Hopper's hippodrome elephant, Lena, says the Christian Science Monitor. A huge shoe, presumably made of coarse leather or cowhide, with stout laces of the same material, was tied on the elephant's foot. To put it more correctly, four shoes were tied on the elephant's four feet, in the hope that they will keep Lena's feet warm during the cold weather. Certainly Lena will look very funny, walking about with these huge shoes on.

MRS. HENRY R. REA



Mrs. Henry R. Rea, wife of a member of the war industries board, is the first and only field director of the American Red Cross. She ranks as a major at Walter Reed hospital, where she is at work all day every day. She built in Pittsburgh, her home city, a Red Cross house in the shape of a cross, and at the beginning of the war had charge of a large food conservation plant there.

CLEMENCEAU TIRED OUT

French Premier Becomes Restless as Result of Wound.

Only Two Visitors Allowed to See Him During the Day—Objects to Taking Morphine.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Premier Clemenceau has become very restless as a result of the wound inflicted in his chest by a would-be assassin.

Only two visitors were allowed to see him during the day.

Foreign Secretary Stephen Pichon called at the premier's residence at noon.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Premier Clemenceau was able to rest well during the night and seemingly suffered no adverse effects from his exertions yesterday, which caused considerable anxiety to his physicians and family.

During the day he saw no less than forty persons, which the doctors considered excessive for a man of his age with a bullet in his back, but M. Clemenceau is an arbitrary gentleman who does exactly as he pleases.

At last Doctor Laubry volunteered to suggest an injection of morphine, says the Petit Journal. He appealed to the premier as a "brother doctor," but M. Clemenceau sprang up, seized the physician by the shoulders and shouted: "What, what, morphine, morphine! You want to finish me? Are you in the pay of the bolsheviks?"

Doctor Laubry threw up his hands and said: "There you are. We want to give you a rest, and you nearly burst it."

"Premier Clemenceau is somewhat fatigued and will receive no one today," said Doctor Castra of the medical staff attending Premier Clemenceau after the examination of the premier.

1,238,823 OUT OF THE ARMY

74,313 Officers and 1,164,510 Men Have Resigned or Been Discharged.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The war department made public the usual statistical review of the progress of demobilization, showing that a total of 74,313 officers have either resigned or been discharged from the army to date, while 1,164,510 men have been released.

Orders issued up to February 20 provide for the demobilization of approximately 1,530,000 additional men, 249,000 of whom are those returned from overseas.

The table of weekly discharges showed that on the basis of early returns from the camps fewer men were released during the week ending Saturday than any week since November 23. The discharged totaled 23,000, against 68,990 the preceding week, and 105,000 the record week, December 14.

The table showed that the 249,000 men listed as returned from overseas did not include 15,000 commissioned officers, but did include 57,000 classed as sick and wounded.

Agreement was reached by house and senate conferees on the bill permitting discharged soldiers, sailors and marines to retain their uniforms and granting them five cents a mile traveling expenses from the point where they were discharged to their homes. In view of the fact that the war revenue bill provides for a bonus of 60 to all discharged men, the house conferees receded from their amendment granting officers and enlisted men one month's pay upon their discharge.

World News

President Wilson has brought back with him something of the spirit of the Peace Congress that is going on in France. There is an enthusiasm about his utterances in Boston that will challenge the attention of the country. The declaration that our country is trusted by the nations of Europe awakens the highest ambition of every citizen to be worthy of the trust.

Clemenceau, the French prime minister, and president of the Peace Congress, was shot in the back by an anarchist named Cottin, during the week. The wound is not believed to be a dangerous one unless something unforeseen sets in. The bullet entered the lung and may cause inflammation. At times the minister has spells of coughing. He insists on attending to some of the affairs of the Congress and holds conferences with his colleagues.

An uprising of the radical element in Bavaria resulted in the assassination of the foreign minister, Kurt Eisner, and several other leaders. The revolt has spread to Austria and Hungary and threatens a period of disorder and bloodshed. There was a general scene of plundering in Munich and many of the inhabitants left the city for safety. In some cases there was a doubt whether the movement was genuinely radical or instigated by the royalist party.

The Assembly at Weimar seems to be making advancement and a constitution of great length is being shaped up. The financial problem is looming up in all its immensity. Whatever the efforts made to scale the debt down it will still be large. Forty to a hundred billions of dollars are figures that are mentioned. The entire wealth of Germany is only about eighty billions of dollars. The burden will have to be carried for many years.

The various sections of Russia, opposed to the Bolsheviks, have refused to send delegates to the conference at Princes Island on the ground that they cannot have dealings with the radicals. Thus the effort of the Peace Congress to bring about some understanding is an apparent failure. Our minister, Mr. Francis, thinks that a peace for Europe with Russia in its present condition is impossible. The allies, however, seem less inclined to interfere with force than formerly.

Lloyd-George is being severely criticised by some authorities for his cabinet appointments. The list does not contain some names that it was expected would be there. The prime minister, however, has a way of doing things that are not expected and there is generally a good reason. His enemies account for the cabinet on the ground that he is so busy with the Peace Congress that he has paid but little attention to the appointments.

It is reported that China has determined to revise her financial system and establish a currency based on the gold standard. She has for some time been seeking the advice of specialists on money matters, and it is apparent that the time has come to fall in line with the leading commercial nations of the world. China has always been one of the largest of the silver using nations. The change will be a great convenience in the matter of trade with other nations.

A Pan-African Congress is being held in Paris in connection with the Peace Congress. The purpose of this conference is to safeguard the rights of the black people in Africa, to see that they are not deprived illegally of land and property and to ensure their rights of citizenship and privileges as soon as they may be qualified to use the same. Many of the black races of Africa have born a part of the war and are to share the benefits that may result from it.

The King of Belgium has received a request from some of the states of the United States for young trees taken from the various battlefields where American troops fought. Young sprouts have in places begun to grow on fields that were nearly laid waste and the King, in consultation with his Cabinet, has

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MICKIE SAYS

COME BY ME — "AN AD IN THE MAIL IS SOON TRUN AWAY, BUT ONE IN THE PAPER IS RIGHT THERE TO STAY." THE BOSS SAYS THAT'S MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY



"What's the row, sonny?" "Why, th' examin' doctors have just been here an' that's a 'physical deficient' knockin' th' stuffin' out uv a 'perfect spec'men'!"